WHOLE NUMBER, 14,730.

DR. SAMUEL HART.

(Secretary of House of Bishops.)

oseph Bryan, president of the Associa-

tion for the Preservation of Virginia An-tiquities, and Mrs. G. W. Bagby, chair-man of the Jamestown Committee. Other ladies followed; then came the bishops

and clergy, followed by the laymen.
Slowly the procession moved into the enclosure, where, directly opposite the

old church tower, a platform had been erected. The choir, composed of volun-

erected. The choir, composed of volun-teers from all the Episcopal churches in

BISHOP WILLIAM LAWRENCE,

(Of Massachusetts.)

with the organist and an orchestra of five

pieces. The bishops took the seats pre-pared for them on this platform, and in front of it the pilgrims sat upon the

Bishop Randolph conduced the service,

"O, God, our help in ages past,

The collect for the eighteenth Sunday

after Trinity, with thanksgiving and sup-plication, was followed by the hymn: "O,

God of Bethel, by Whose Hand Thy Peo-ple Still are Fed."

BISHOP RANDOLPH'S WELCOME.

Bishop Randolph then welcomed the pilgrims, speaking, in part, as follows:
"The grateful duty assigned to me at this service of so much significance is to say the word of welcome to the repre-

sentatives of the general convention, who have travelled almost 200 miles to this,

the oldest home of our forefathers and of the Thurch in America. In speaking for the Churchman's League of Wash-

ington, who for weeks past have been

ments necessary for the pilgrimage, I am sure they are gratified and rewarded by

in responding to their invitations for so

BISHOP WILLIAM HOBART HARE,

(Of Dakota.)

long a journey, and in the sympathy of that great body of churchmen for the

feelings and the sentiments which origi-nated the idea and carried it into execu-

tion. It is hardly necessary that I should say for the Association for the Preservi-

tion of Virginia Antiquities, who are the

BISHOP WHIPPLE, OF MINNESOTA

(Oldest Bishop in the Convention.)

PLANTING OF THE CHURCH.

THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

this spot where we stand.

owners of this historic spot, for

engaged in providing for the arrai

the exception the convention has m

Our hope for years to come.

stirring hymn:

opened with the grand and soul-

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1898.

# ACROSS ILLINOIS.

The President's Train Enters Indiana at Terre Haute,

## MORE M'KINLEY SPEECHES,

The Wish of the People as Regards Peace Settlements.

AND EMANCIPATION.

El Caney-Governor Tanner With the President at Springfield-The

TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 15. across the corn-lands of Illinois, the train f President McKinley swept all night, after leaving St. Louis, and to-day cross ed the line into Indiana, reaching Terre Haute soon afterward. The Pennsylvania flyer was delivered to the Vandalia Line at St. Louis, and orders were issued by the Vandalia officials that no train should be run within 30 minutes either before or behind, giving the presidential rain practically a clear track. The President grose early, after a refreshing night's sleep, ready to meet the require ments of another day of arduous travel The weather was a continuation of that which has favored the entir

At Terre Haute the President entered a carriage, followed by Secretaries Gage, Wilson, and Bliss, and the party was given a drive about the city, lasting nearhalf an hour. At all points where the President appeared vast throngs were enthusiastic and noisy.

THE PEOPLE AND OUR VICTORIES The President spoke from a platform near the depot. He said, in part: "My Fellow-Citizens,-For several days we have been travelling throught the great West, and everywhere we have gone great assemblies like this have greeted us. I do not misinterpret it. I know what it It has no personal significance, and it does mean that all the people of all the sections are once more united under one flag; united in one purpose and patriotism. It means, my fellow-citizens, that the people of the United States want the vicories of the army and the navy to be recognized in the treaty of peace. It means that they want those of us who re charged with the administration of he government to see to it that the war was not in vain, and that the just fruits of our achievements on land and sea shall not be lost." (Great applause,)

EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON. PARIS, ILL. October 15 .- One of the most interesting incidents in the entire residential trip occurred at Terre Haute After his drive around the city the President ascended a platform near the Union depot, arm in arm with the Venerable Richard W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy. The sight of the veteran statesman on the arm of the President of the United States was the signal for from 12,000 throats.

CHEERS FOR THE FLAG. DECATUR, ILL, October 15 .- The citi-

zens of Arcola made exceptionally good preparations for the reception of the resident. From the rear platform of his car he stepped over a carpeted passage-way to a stand laden with flowers and covered with American flags. At the con-clusion of his speech here the President called for three cheers for the army and navy, which were given with a will. Then the President said: "Three cheers

for the old flag." The response was given with great energy. One old man near the platform waved his hat, and shouted, "Dewey made them honor it." The President smiled at this remark and nodded his head, as if in approval of the sentiment.

ENORMOUS AUDIENCES. KANKAKEE, ILL., October 15 .- Enor

mous crowds listened to the words of the President, both at Decatur and Springfield. The latter place, the former residence of Abraham Lincoln, furnished the largest assemblage of the day. They listened solemnly and with heads bared while President McKinley spoke feelingly in cology of Lincoln. Another striking in-cident at Springfield was the presence on the platform of General John A. Mc-Clernand, who is 90 years old and a hero of two wars. General McClernand tode in the carriage with Scretary Bliss, and leaned on his arm throughout the exercises. General John M. Palmer was also a member of the reception party at Corn Carnival" was in full swing at

Decatur when the party arrived, and here Senator Shelby M. Cullom and Governor and Mrs. Tanner joined the train. Speeches were made by the President, Secreta ries Gage, Wilson, and Bliss, Senator Cullom, and Governor Tanner, all arousing great enthusiasm among the people.

OUR WAR ACHIEVEMENTS.

The President spoke as follows at De-'My Fellow-Citizens: I am thankful for the warm greeting accorded by this vast concourse of my countrymen. The central thought in every American mind to-day is the war and its results. The gratitude of every American heart is to our splendid army and our glorious mavy. What a magnificent army was mustered in in less than sixty days! More than 200,000 soldiers responded to the call of the country, coming from the homes of our citizens everywhere-the bravest and the best-willing to go into foreign territory to fight for the honor of our flag and for oppressed humanity. There was no break in our column!. There was no division in any part of the country.

North and South, and East and

West alike cheerfully responded.

And then, what victories were achieved in a little more than three months! Our ops salled 7,000 miles away to Manile and won a signal victory there. Our troops sailed to Cuba, and achieved a glorious triumph. Our fleets in Manila bay and in Santiago harbor destroyed two Spanish fleets, without the loss of a ship, and the brilliancy of both victo-ries is not paralleled in the annals of war. And all in a little over one hundred days! That is what our glorious army and navy did. Now it only remains for us citizens of the republic to be as wise

in our statesmanship as our soldiers and sallors have been valorous in arms." AT ILLINOIS STATE-HOUSE. The crowd at Springfield was the record-breaker for the day, and it was estimated at 40,000. The Fifth Illinois Infantry, stationed at Springfield, was a pleasing feature here.

From the steps of the State-House the President addressed the crowd. He said:

"Fellow-Citizens: I am glad to meet

President addressed the crowd. He said: "Fellow-Citizens: I am glad to meet the people of Illinois at their State Capitol. I am glad to be at the home of the martyred President. His name is an inspiration to all lovers of liberty the world over. He saved the Union. He liberated a race—a race which he said ought to be free because there might come a time when these black men could help keep the jewel of liberty in the family of rations. If any vindication of that act or prophecy were needed, when these black men ascended the hill of San Juan, and charged the enemy at El Caney, they vindicated their own title to be on that field, and with our other brave soldiers, to give the priceless gift brave soldiers, to give the priceless gift of liberty to another suffering race.

NAME AND FAME OF LINCOLN. "My fellow-citizens, the name of Lin My fellow-citizens, the name of Lin-coln will live forever in immortal story. His fame, his work, his life, are not only an inspiration to every American boy and girl, but to all mankind, and what an encouragement his life-work has been to all of his successors in the presidential effice! If any one of them at any time has felt that his burden was heavy, he has had but to reflect on the greater burdens of Abraham Lincoln to make his seem light.

seem light.
"I congratulate you upon the condition of the country. It was never better than

"All thanks to our glorious army and navy. Thanks to the fleets of Dewey and Sampson and the armies of Miles and of Shafter and of Merritt, we have won glorious triumphs for humanity. We went to war, not because we wanted to but because humanity demanded it, and having gone to war for humanity's sake we must accept no settlement that will not take into account the interests of humanity

WE MUST STAND TOGETHER. "Now, my friends, what we want to do-a voice in the crowd: 'Elect you President again'). (Great applause, and cries of 'That's right')-what we want is to have no differences among ourselves, to interfere with our united judgment, to deal with the problems that are before us. As we stood together in war, let us stand together until the settlements are

Particular significance was attached to the remarks of the President about black men, in view of the trouble at Pana and Virden between the white miners and imported negroes, and in view of the con-nection with those troubles of Governor

Between Springfield and Chicago stops were made at Mount Pulaski, Glbson City, and Kankakee. At the last-named place the train was boarded by the Chicago

PARTY REACHES CHICAGO. CHICAGO, October 15.-The Illinois Central train, bearing President McKinley and party, arrived in Chicago at 9:25 this

evening. The President left the train at Thirty-ninth street and went at once to the home of Lafayette McWilliams, where Mrs. McKinley awaited him PROGRAMME IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 15.—The President of the United States arrived in Chicago over the Illinois Central to-night at 9:25, and will be the central figure in the city's peace jubilee next week. Although much wearied by his long journey over the great West and his arduous day at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, he said, just

as he was leaving the train:
"Throughout the journey I have been deeply moved by the patriotism of the people, and delighted with the evidences people, and delighted with the of their prosperity."

This is a terse, concise expression of Mr. McKinley's impressions of the trip, so far as it has proceeded.

After the city limits were reached crowds lined the enclosures beside the

tracks of the Illinois Central railroad, eager to see the presidential train sweep by. The enthusiasm was unbounded, even when the President himself could not Mr. McKinley left the train at Thirty-

ninth street, going directly to the home of Captain Lafayette McWilliams, where Mrs. McKinley has been entertained since arriving from Canton. The other mem-bers of the official party were taken care of at leading hotels.

OFFICIAL ITINERARY. 'The official itinerary of the President during the four days of his visit to Chi-

Sunday-Thanksgiving services, the Auditorium, 2 P. M.

Monday—Private reception at the University of Chicago, 2:30 P. M.; public reception First Regiment Armory at 3:45 P. M.; drive through illuminated portion of the city, 7:30; review of bicycle parade, 9 P. M.

These day—Welsenming, exercises, at the

Tuesday—Welcoming exercises at the Auditorium, 10 A. M.; bluejacket ball, 9:30 P. M., Temple Club. Wednesday—Street reception and review

Wednesday—Street reception and review of parade, 11 A. M.; banquet, the Auditorium, 6:30 P. M.

An effort is being made to secure the presence of Secretary John D. Long at the banquet Wednesday evening, when he will be asked to respond to the toast, "Our him to-Navy." A telegram was sent him to-night urgently soliciting his presence, and it is thought that he will come.

### S. A. L. INVESTIGATION.

#### Committee Appointed to Inquire Into Ryan Charges. BALTIMORE, October 15 .- J. Southgate

Lemon, chairman of the annual meeting of stockholders of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, which controls the Seaboard Air-Line system, has appointed a committee to investigate the charges of mismanagement of the affairs of the company, preferred by Thomas F. the river were in unusual pleasure, and the decks were crowded with spectators Ryan, of New York. Mr. Ryan is a large stockholder of the company.

The members of the committee are Charles H. Krumbhaar, of Philadelphia, and Lloyd L. Jackson and DeCourcy W. Thom, of this city.

The resolution providing for the committee was adopted at the annual meeting of the company, held in Portsmouth, Va., on the 4th instant.

#### WANT TO REMAIN IN SERVICE. Eighty Per Cent. of Second Pennsyl-

#### vania So Petitions. WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15 .- The

Secretary of War received a call to-night from Adjutant Campbell, of the Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, who presented a unique petition, signed by 756 officers and enlisted men of the regi-ment, asking that they be retained in the service. As the regiment is now on fur-lough, it was necessary to send the petito gend the perition to widely scattered points, in order to get signatures. It is the first petition of the kind, and the percentage of culisted men asking for retention in the service is exceptionally large. The petition is arranged by companies. About 80 per cent of each campany petitions for 80 per cent. of each company petitions for

#### SPANIARDS LEAVE SAN JUAN. United States Troops Arrive With Their Band Playing.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, October 15. The steamer Covadonda sailed for Spain to-day, carrying 2,500 troops. The Reina Maria Christina will sail to-morrow for Spain, with Captain-General Macias and

The United States transport Mississippi, with 800 troops on board, arrived at daybreak this morning, with her band playing. The inhabitants of the town turned out en masse to greet the Ameri-

(Puck.)

Nearpass: I hope the minister didn't refer to the creditors the deceased left.
Bennet: He merely said that his loss would be felt wherever he was known.

Pilgrimage to Jamestown of the Bishops and Delegates.

### SERVICES AT ANCIENT SHRINE

Imposing Exercises at Our Oldest House of Worship in Our Land.

SEVERAL FINE ADDRESSES MADE.

Bishop Randolph Extends a Cordial Welcome and Dr. McKim Delivers a Fine Historical Address-Bishops Lawrence and Nicolla Also Speak.

The pilgrimage to Jamestown, Va., of the Bishops and Deputies of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States will live in Norfolk, occupied seats upon it, together history.

It was one of the most important events that has taken place in the Church since its establishment and was so regarded by the distinguished prelates and eminent divines, who visited the sacred shrine yes terday.

It is not the spectacle that benefits, but the meaning of the spectacle. In that great temple of religion, one feels not merely its physical beauty, or the senti ment that attaches to it, but the perfect illimitable faith, the passionate, incessant devotion that made them possible. PLACE OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

One of the most impressive spots on earth, and one that especially teaches-



BISHOP A. M. RANDOLPH, (Who Made the Address of Welcome.) with silent, pathetic eloquence, and solem admonition—the goat lesson of contrast, the incessant flow of the ages, and the inevitable decay and oblivion of the past is this ancient settlement, called Jamestown.

Even an hour passed among its shrine will teach you as no printed word has ever taught, the measureless power and the sublime beauty of a perfect religious faith; while, as you stand and meditate in the shadow of its crumbling tower, the pageant of three hundred years of history will pass before you like a dream. The place itself, with its bright, swift river, its opulence of trees and flowers, its fragments of ancient wall, pours in upon your whole being with the incens and organ music of passionate, jubilant devotion. Every pilgrim to Jamestown knows, in a general way, what he will there behold. Copious and frequent description of the ruins of the first brick church built on this Continent has made the place familiar to all the world. these associations keep a perennial fresh ness, and are equally a surprise to the sight and a wonder to the soul.

THE TRIP DOWN THE JAMES. It was a peerless day. Early in the brilliant morning the pilgrims left the Jefferson and made their way to the wharf of the Virginia Navigation Company, where the Pocahontas, brave with bunting, awaited them. The wind and throughout the journey. The familia panorama of storied scenes was passedonely Fort Darling, keeping its sentine watch in solitude; the green pasture lands of Meadowville; the crags of Dutch Gap gray and shining; beautiful Westover and placid Wilcox Landing, with its little cottages—these and the other points, all vital with the incessant enterprise of the present and rich with splendid asso-

ciations of the past.

At Jamestown the long pier, which projects into the sea, was crowded with spec tators. As the boat steamed to her moorings the clergy assembled on deck and reverently removed their hats at the sight of the old church tower. A moment later the whole throng burst into cheers of salute to the shrine they had come to

AROUND THE OLD CHURCH TOWER.



BISHOP WM. C. DOANE, OF ALBANY, BISHOP WM. C. DOANE, OF ALEANY, (President House of Bishops.) the golden glory of the westering sun was burning on the ancient tower, and on the graveyard below, and on the peaceful trees, and the burnished waters of the James. A cool and fragrant wind was stirring the branches and the grass. The small birds, calling to their mates, or sporting in the wanton pieasure of their nairy life, were circling over the church roof, or hiding in the little crevices of its walls.

If peace dwells anywhere upon the graveyard below, and on the peaceful trees, and the burnished waters of the James. A cool and fragrant wind was stirring the branches and the grass. The small birds, calling to their mates, or sporting in the wanton pleasure of their not, or hiding in the little crevices of its walls.

If peace dwells anywhere upon the

earth, its dwelling-place is here. You come into the little churchyard by a pathway from the boat landing, and through a wooden turnstile; and in one moment the whole world is left behind and forgotten. Here are the nodding elms, here "heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap," and here, amid this mournful beauty, the little church tower itself nestles close to the ground, while every tree that waves its branches around it, and every vine that clambers on its surface, seems to clasp it in the arms of love.

SERVICES BEGIN PROMPTLY.

The pilgrims formed in line on the landing place and walked two by two to the sacred spot. The line was led by Mrs. ing place and walked two by two to the sacred spot. The line was led by Mrs.

THE SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE.

"In this Church," Bishop Randolph con-tinued, "dwelt the spirit of tolerance. She did not then, and does not now, return railing for railing. She did not punish religious dissenters as criminals. The law religious dissenters as criminals. The law of conduct, not emotion, she holds to be the great power of human life. Therefore, she is an educating church. She believes in the power of beauty as a force in spiritual life. Those who landed here made their church lovely with innocent adornment. She cherishes forms of worships in the beauty of holiness."

Bishop Randolph then introduced the orator of the occasion, Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of Washington, who delivered an admirable and scholarly historic address, which was listened to with the greatest interest. He said in part:

dress, which was listened to with the greatest interest. He said in part:

Right Rev. Fathers and Brethren,—We come as pligrims to-day to a sacred shrine. This desert spot, with naught to mark it save yon ruined, ivy-clad tower and those moss-covered tombstones, is, or ought to be, to every Christian and to every American, holy ground. For on this spot, 281 years ago, was planted by the right hand of the Lord our God a vine of civilization and liberty and religion which has spread over this whole land. If you seek the beginning of Anglogion which has spread over this land. If you seek the beginning of Anglo-Saxon dominion on this Western Conti-Saxon dominion on this Western Continent, they are here; if you would find the seed plot of representative free government in America, it is here; if you would discover the earliest spring and source of American Christianity, it is here. But to us churchmen this desert spot is consecrated by yet another association—because it was the cradle of the American Church, which is the daughter of the Angio-Saxon Church, and the mother of us all, who have come hither as pilgrims this day. This is not, I need scarcely remind you, the first spot where the English Prayer-Book was used on the Continent of North America. For that we must look strangely enough to the Pacific coast, to the bay where the daring and heroic to the bay where the daring and heroic Drake thrust in his ship and bid his hardy seadogs to prayer and praise. Nor does yonder venerable tower mark the place where the earliest attempt was made to where the earliest attempt was made to plant an English Colony and the English Church. Roanoke Island claims that distinction. But here was established the first permanent English settlement in America. Here first Anglo-Saxon civilization took root in the soil of the New World. Here first the Anglo-Saxon Church was firmly planted in the Western Hemisphere.

A MISSIONARY IMPULSE. In undertaking the task of giving a slight historic sketch of the Jamestown Church and Colony, we are impressed with



SECRETARY C. L. HUTCHINS.

stablishment of the Colony had a very distinct religious element. The lan-guage of the several royal charters, the character of most of the leaders, the cus-toms observed in the Colony, all bear witness to the fact that this enterprise had a missionary impulse and a clear Chris-tian complexion. One of the four men to whom King James granted the first char-ter, April 10, 1606, was the same Richard Hackluyt, then prependary of Westminster, and the colonists were directed there-in to "use all diligence that the true Word and service of God and Christian faith be preached, planted, and used.'

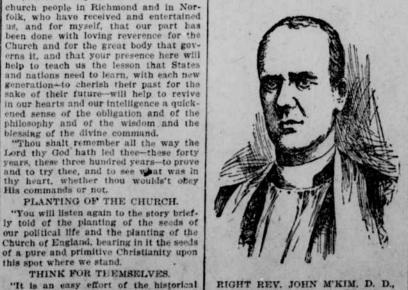
In the second charter, May 23, 1609, we find the names of James Montague, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and seven other clergymen. In the third charter, March 12, 1611, occur the names of the Archbishop of Canterbury and three other bishops, besides the dean of Westmin-ster and seven other clergymen.

PATRONS OF COLONIAL ENTER-

Thus the prelates and other dignitaries of the Church of England were the patrons and friends of this Colonial enterprise. Not only so. The pulpits of the Church of England from time to time during those early years resounded with appeals on behalf of the Jamestown set-

Of the clergy who served the infant colony. Dr. McKim said: The first was the Rev. Robert Hunt, whose name ought to be remembered for all time as a true hero and soldier of the Cross. Captain John Smith describes him as an honest, religious, courageous divine. cessor was the Rev. Richard Buck, a graduate of Oxford, sent out by the Bishop of London, and commended by Crashaw as "an able and faithful preacher." He came out with Yates. Other ministers of the Colony, whose names have come down to us, were Poole, Glover. Alex. Whitaker, and William Wick-ham. Among the early pioneers of the church, the name of the Rev. Alexander Whitaker shines conspicuous. He came with Sir Thomas Dale, landing in May, 1611, and continued to serve the Colony with unflagging zeal and conspicuous ability until 1617, when he was drowned in the James river. WORSHIP THEIR FIRST ACT.

The first act of the weather-beaten colonists who came in the Susan Constant, the Godspeed, and the Discovery was to worship God according to the rites



conducting the service. That was the first Protestant church on American soil. The orator then spoke of the first celebration of the holy communion in the infant Colony on June 21, 1807, five weeks after the landing of the colonists, and the day after Captain John Smith had been admitted to the Council. It was not long before the church of the torn sail was replaced by a structure which Smith described as "a homely thing, like a barne, set upon crotchets, covered with rafts, sedge, and earth." of such workmanship "as could neither well defend from wind nor rain." In this rude but sacred building, created by Captain Smith, it was the rule to have daily common prayer, morning and evening; every Sunday two sermons, and every three months the holy communion.

THE SECOND CHURCH BUILT.

In 1610 the second church was built, by command of Lord Delaware. It is thus described by an old chronicler: "It is in length threescore foote, and breadth twenty-foure, and shall have a chancel in it of cedar, and a communion table of blake walnut, and all the reway in it of cedar, a nulpit of the the pewes in it of cedar, a pulpit of the same, with a front hewn hollow, like a cance, with two bells in the west end. The Captain-General doth cause it to be kept passing sweet, and trimmed up with divers flowers, with a sexton belonging to it."

ton belonging to it."

Dr. McKim went on to speak at some length of the ritual and rule of divine service in Virginia in 1810, and of the customs of the colonists. Of the story of the trials and sufferings and vicissi-tudes of the Colony, the speaker said it would be difficult to speak in the brief time at his disposal.

AN ILIAD OF WOES

"It is truly," he said, 'an iliad of woes that those early chronicles contain." He spoke of the building of the first fort, of the first attack by the Indians, followed the same summer by a terrible scourgee of sickness, and the following January by a fire which destroyed every house but three. He touched on the arrival of the Newport with succor from England, and the subsequent disaster and starving time, when the sixty survivors of the 500 souls were reduced to absolute canniablism. Such were the vicissitudes and sufferings which the infant Colony experienced during the first sixteen years, from 1607 to 1623, that of the 6,00 colonists who landed here only 1,275 sur

DEFENDED JOHN SMITH.

Dr. McKim vigorously defended character of John Smith. It had been th braggart, he said, but he was in reality a real marker of history, whose deeds mark him as a man of heroic mould. New Englanders may be reminded, said Dr McKim, that it was he who first explored their coast, in 1614, and changed the name of that part of the country from North Virginia to New England.

There is good reason to conclude that the first brick church was erected here

on the site of Smith's and Lord Delaware's churches in 1638-40, and that though it may have been amaged by fire in Bacon's rebellion, it was not destroyed, and that the present ruins are those of that first brick church.

There could be no doubt that the mar-riage of Pocahontas and John Rolfe had occurred there. From that union sprang many men who have held honorable place and distinction in the Old Dominion. SPOT SACRED IN HISTORY. Dr. McKim concluded as he began, by invoking the reverence of the pilgrims for the sacred spot. It was the ultimate source of that mighty river of English civilization and English liberty which had fertilized this country for nearly

three hundred years.
"Let it never be forgotten," said Dr. McKim, "that it was within the walls of this church that the first legislative body of Englishmen was assembled on American soil, to deliberate for the welfare of the people, on the 20th of July, 1619, eighteen months before the Puritans landed in Plymouth bay. It was here that when Cromwell's fleet appeared to whip the rebellious Old Dominion into obedience, Richard Lee and Sir William Berkeley demanded and obtained as a condition of the submission of the Colony to the iron dictator the acknowledg-ment of Virginia as an independent do-minion, and the recognition of the principle of no taxation without representa-

NATION'S DEBT TO VIRGINIA.

"If these historians are right," said Dr. McKim, in conclusion, "the debt of this nation to this Virginia civilization can hardly be exaggerated. But let it not be forgotten that Jamestown Colony was the daughter of the Anglo-Saxon Church, and that the brilliant galaxy of patriots, sages and statesmen which Virginia gave to the country in the revolutionary period were almost to a man loyal sons of this Church of ours. SPEAKS FOR NEW ENGLAND.

The national hymn followed, and was sung with splendid force. Bishop Randolph expressed pleasure at being able to introduce Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts. The two States, he said, were bound by old ties that could never be broken. Lishop Lawrence said he came with

modesty from a distant State, which had been discovered and first surveyed by a Virginian. In the first family of thirtee, States Massachusetts and Virginia stood shoulder to shoulder and beat heart to heart. Those who fanded in the two States had many dissimilarities, but they had many things in common, and the Colonies of Virginia and Plymouth Bay were fundamentally the same, and beneath the characters of the men of both there ran the hard, firm, strong character of Englishmen. Although separated from each other by New York and Maryland, there were bonds between them, and when the Revolution approached the hands of the two States ever sought each other. Bishop Lawrence related the incident of the election of Washington as commander of American forces and the advocacy his claims in the Congress by John Adams, of Massachusetts, despite the fact that many Massachusetts men were can-didates for the position. This fact, said Adams, in writing to a friend afterwards, "will have great weight in cementing the HEADQUARTERS OF WASHINGTON

In allusion to the headquarters of Washington at Cambridge, which is opposite the Bishop's home, Bishop Lawrence said the Virginian spoke each day to the men of Massachusetts, and had an effect even now on their characters. With tenderness the prelate touched upon the different sides taken by the two Commonwealths in the civil war. Both fought for what they believed the right. The blood of Massachusetts has enriched the soil of Virginia, and thus the two are bound together, even in their physical parts, by a bond that can never be broken. Continuing, he said Phillips Brooks

brought to Massachusetts from the semi-nary of Alexandria, in Virginia, the great fervor and missionary spirit which nad always marked that institution. In conclusion, he said: "Therefore, may it be that as the centuries roll by Massachusetts and Virginia may ever find themselves bound closer and closer in bonds that no crists, danger, or sin can ever break. God save the Commonwealths of Virginia and Massachusetts."

FROM THE FAR WEST.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Bishop Lawrence's very charming address was loudly applauded. After he had taken his seat the congregation sang the old missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," after which Bishop Nicholls, of California, made a very happy address. He said the alert hospitality which made the pilgrimage possible speaks to us in many ways. The words of welcome have filled the visit as day is flooded with senshine. We come from many parts, but you have aimost succeeded in making us all Jeffersonians. The speaker made a humorous allusion to Smithfield ham, which had been prominent on the bill of fare at the luncheon on the boat, and speaking of courtesies shown to the

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APPOINTMENT OF TWYMAN.

Impossible to Find Positively Who Endorsed Negro for Postmaster.

BOWDEN'S NAME ON THE PAPERS

and Virginia !- Sir Knights and the

C. S. A .- Other Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15 .-(Special.)-It was discovered to-day that certain records in the Post-Office Department are not kept there for the benefit of the sovereigns of this great republic. They are secret, and only intended for the eye of the Postmaster-General. There are the papers with endorsements, upon which fourth-class postmasters are appointed, I called on Mr. Tooley, the clerk who has charge of the records of all appointments made in Virginia, and asked to see the documents in the cases of recent appointments made in Franklin

"What name do you want?" he asked. Twyman, at Junta, Franklin county," "The papers are here," he said, "but I can't let you see them."

"Why not?" "Because it is against the rules of the office."

I then went to the office of Fourth-Assistant-Postmaster-General Bristow, who is at the head of this branch of the service, and asked for an order on Clerk Tooley to let me see the papers,

"It can't be done." "Are they not matters of public record?" I inquired.

"No, sir; they are not."

"What are they kept for, then?" "For the information of the Postmas-ter-General, if required."

"Then there is no way by which I can

"Then there is no way by which I can see these papers?"

"No, sir."

This ended my interview with Mr. Bristow, and satisfied me that I could not ascertain in the Post-Office Department who were the endorsers of the papers in the case of the negro, Twyman, who has been recently appointed postmaster at Junta, in Franklin county, Va. The officials pretend that they do not know whether the appointee in any case is white or colored, and the papers, they say, do not usually disclose the fact,

BOWDEN'S NAME THERE.

While Twyman's record was in the

While Twyman's record was in the hands of Clerk Tooley, a stolen glance revealed the name of George W. Bowden, who is the "referee" in the cases of appointments to fourth-class offices in Virginia, He doubtless endorsed Twyman, on the endorsed of pre-

dorses.

There was some surprise expressed when it was announced that Bowden had endorsed a negro for a post-office, as is is said that some time ago he declined to do so in the case of a colored applicant in the eastern section of the State. As any rate, Parr and his Republican associates should be held responsible for this outrage on the white people of the Southwest, and Mr. Swanson and other Democratic specifiers should not fall to hold these leaders to strict accountability for it.

ty for it MAIL CLERK FOR ALASKA.

MAIL CLERK FOR ALASKA.

The Second-Assistant-Postmaster-Genceral has appointed W. F. Wilcox, a raile way postal clerk, cf St. Paul, Minn., a acting-chief-clerk Railway Mail Service to be assigned to duty in looking after the interests of the mail service in the Territory of Alaska, and to give particular attention to the two overland routes which form a continuous line of service. which form a continuous line of service from Juneau, via Dyea, Dawson City, Circle, Weir, and other points to St. Michael.

Mr. Wilcox has been instructed to proceed at once to his new duties, via Sentile,
Port Townsend, and all points in the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. Wilcox's duties require him to travel
in Alaska over a route 2.50 miles love.

in Alaska over a route 2,500 miles long, in order to see that the mail service is properly performed by the contractors. He is a young man, about 40 years of age, unmarried, and from his hardy physical appearance seems to be well adapted for the vicence. vicorous climate and hard work be-

KNIGHTS AND CLERGYMEN.

Yesterday the hotel lobbies were filled with Sir Knights returning from the Grand Conclave at Pittsburg and clergymen of the Episcopal Church. To-day they are like "banquet-halls deserted." The Knights, with their handsome uniforms and badges, and the clergy, in their conventional broadcloth and white collars, have all disappeared. The former are for the most part gone home, and the latter are nearly all at Jamestown Island, Va. The Church of the Epiphany is closed, the convention secretary's office is closed; so are the convention press and committee-rooms, and dulness prevails KNIGHTS AND CLERGYMEN. committee-rooms, and dulness everywhere. C. S. A.

Speaking of the Sir Knights reminds me that when the Richmond commandery was here on its way to Pitisburg, an individual at the depot inquired of a was to what command the handsomely-uniformed "soldiers" belonged.

"Can't you see," he replied. "They are all officers"

all officers."
"Officers of what?" "Why, don't you see on their caps? C. A.-Confederate States army, of

"Where are they going?"
"Going to join Fitz Lee."
This was the humorous interpretation given to C. S. A.—Commandery of St. Andrew—and the enlightened individual began spreading his newly-acquired infor-FORTUNE TELLING NOT TAXABLE.

The following is among the recent Treasury decisions;

"Treasury Department,
"Office of
"Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
"Washington, D. C., October H, 1838,
"Sir,—In a letter addressed to this office
on the 8th instant, signed 'Roving Franks, (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIXTEEN.)

(Missionary Bishop to Japan.)
of the Church of England. There was no church, but they hung an old sall to three or four trees to shadow them from the sun, and there they gathered. 105 souls in all, and gave thanks to God for their oscape from the perils of their weary voyage, the Rev. Robert Hunt

on the endorsation or application of pro-bably Parr, who is the Republican can-didate for Congress in the Flith Dis-trict, and others. Yost, as the negro himself says, may also be one of his en-